

## NO. 38

## WASHINGTON

**FULL NEWS REPORT FROM THE  
NATIONAL CAPITAL.**

**Congressional—Congressman Belford  
Makes an Important Denial—  
Committee Work, Postmas-  
ters Nominated.**

**Proceedings of Congress**

**Proceedings of Congress**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The subcommittee of the senate committee on appropriation were engaged to-day upon the legislative appropriation bill. Commissioner Raum was before them and opposed the proposition incorporated in the bill by the house to reduce the number of internal revenue districts from 126 to 82. Commissioner Raum stated that the proposed consolidation would not lessen the expense of collecting revenues, but would very seriously disarrange the machinery of the service which was now working very smoothly.

## ate—Edmunds moved to tal

The Utah bill. Ball opposed the motion. By a vote of 22 yeas to 17 nays, it was decided to take up the bill. Hoar moved to amend the section which provides that "it shall not be lawful for any female to vote at any election hereafter held in the territory of Utah for any public purpose whatever. Edmunds defended the proposition. The votes of Mormon women were controlled by men who desire to keep up the political power of the polygamous Mormon church. He thought that the importance of breaking up the Mormon system fully justified the suppression of female voting in Utah without reference to the general question of woman suffrage. Hoar said Edmunds proposed to deprive all women of Utah of the right of suffrage because he believed certain class of them would not vote as he thought they ought to vote. Edmunds says the question of suffrage was a political

question within the control of power. That what Hoover said

the opinions of women was considered apart from this bill. If the real object was to give those women could find expression, he would wish to have them vote, because the very nature of every virtuous woman revolted against polygamy and all its incidents. It would not be constitutional to undertake to disfranchise any man or woman on account of opinion, but everybody, except perhaps Judge Black, would agree that in point of law Congress could regulate suffrage in the District of Columbia or in any territory; could continue it to property holders of \$100,000 worth, to paupers, or to any other class; could amend to amend the seventh section of the bill, to make its provisions apply to "persons" instead of "females"; and only to persons lawfully convicted of the crime of bigamy, or polygamy. The bill and its amendments were all pending when the senate adjourned.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Congressman Ellard, upon being questioned this evening concerning the testimony in the star-ute trial to-day to the effect that a check of \$2,000 had been drawn in his name by S. W. Dorsey, declared in the most emphatic manner: "I never had any dealings of a financial character, public or private, with Senator Dorsey in my life to the amount of a single cent. If my check has been drawn in my name I never saw it, and never heard of it until attention was called to the statement in the Star this evening. If a check was drawn on my name it must have been presented by some one else and paid to me, not me. This evening I went to Col. Rogers' house to request him to call me to the stand, and thus give me an opportunity to testify."

## RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Page, in behalf of the house committee on commerce, submitted to the house a voluminous report to accompany the new river and harbor bill, which they recommend for passage. The committee advert to the last of this character and say the president, exercising his constitutional prerogative, returned the bill to this house without his approval and congress in exercising its constitutional right by a two-thirds majority in each house passed the bill notwithstanding the objections of the president, and it became a law. The Republican newspaper at the great railroad center raised a hue and cry against the bill, and against the president, and passed, bolstering up their attack in every possible form.

personal abuse in the endea

blind the people to their own interests. At the reassembling congress the president in his annual message took occasion again to advert to appropriation for rivers and harbors, evidently misled by a deceptive fiscal balance sheet expressed the hope no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present congress. It is noted that the secretary of war is to furnish the secretary of the treasury the chief engineer's estimates of appropriations required for the service of fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1884, as ordered to be transmitted to congress in form of estimates.

1. **Project Name:** [Project Name]  
 2. **Project Manager:** [Project Manager]  
 3. **Project Sponsor:** [Project Sponsor]  
 4. **Project Start Date:** [Project Start Date]  
 5. **Project End Date:** [Project End Date]  
 6. **Project Budget:** [Project Budget]  
 7. **Project Status:** [Project Status]  
 8. **Project Description:** [Project Description]  
 9. **Project Objectives:** [Project Objectives]  
 10. **Project Deliverables:** [Project Deliverables]  
 11. **Project Risks:** [Project Risks]  
 12. **Project Issues:** [Project Issues]  
 13. **Project Stakeholders:** [Project Stakeholders]  
 14. **Project Communication:** [Project Communication]  
 15. **Project Reporting:** [Project Reporting]

**Proceedings of Congress.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the senate yesterday the provision that a part of the money appropriated for the general care, repair and protection of the navy in the construction and repairs of any wooden ships, when the estimated cost of such repairs shall exceed 25 per cent of the estimated cost of the new ships of the same class and like material, gave rise to a long debate. The provision was amended so as to fix the limit at 30 per cent of the cost of a new vessel of the same size and like material, and agreed to. Ayes 17. When the paragraph appropriating \$1,000,000 for the completion of the Maine, in accordance with the recom-

**The Michigan Muddle.**  
THROFT, Feb. 22.—The bribery investigation committee resumed its examination of witnesses today at Lansing. Representative Burton Parker, of Monroe, corroborated Beall's testimony of last week that the latter offered him the most office and a \$1,200 clerkship at Lansing if he would vote for Ferry. He admitted that he wanted to do him a kindness but refused to be corrupt. E. S. Fisher, one of the proprietors of the Grand Rapids Press, testified as to the efforts of Hubbard to secure the influence of that paper for Ferry. He subsequently admitted that it was told this by his partners, but did not know the facts himself.

## The Perils of Politics

**THRASHER'S CORNERS, Ont., Feb. 25.**—During a political meeting here to-day the floor gave away, but no one was killed outright. The injured are: Thos. Kelly, leg broken and internally injured; S. M. Palmer, leg broken; Mr. Lawrence cut in the head; W. C. Thompson, seriously hurt; W. H. Withburn, shoulder dislocated; Van Haskins, serious hurt; W. Moon, N. Vanderpool, W. Copeland, N. G. Brentill, Chas. Hudson, J. F. Hall, J. G. Brown, W. B. Northrop, I. B. Bulliet, and Alderman Brignell are all more or less injured.

ST. PAUL, MINN., FEB. 21.—In the senate to-day several important bills passed. The senate bill protecting parties from being held upon negotiable papers given under fraudulent circumstances intended to protect farmers from machinery sharks passed. Bills appropriating \$60,000 to the blind and imbecile schools at Furbault, and \$10,000 to enable the trustees of the insane asylum to purchase lands passed. The states prison appropriation bill passed. In the house the time was devoted to purely local bills.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The river continues to decline at the rate of an inch per hour and is now low enough to allow of cameras issuing at the public landing. The river and district is covered with water and fish, busy men. There is no ground for alga, the accumulation of filth. The relief committee has kept the streets clean as fast as the water receded. Additions to the relief fund by lay amount to \$9,500, making a total of \$147,000. The life saving crew from Buffalo, which has been here since Saturday last, left for home to-night.

Boston, Feb. 22.—At Milford to-day, thirteen children were thrown from a "double runner" which struck a tree. Nearly all were picked up unconscious. The names of the maimed are: Mamie Murray, leg broken, amputation necessary; Edwin Hogan, leg broken and internally injured; Lewis Crane and Willie Hickey, badly bruised and internally injured; Lucy Gleason, severe injuries in the legs and back; Mary Doherty, badly injured in the head and face.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—Since daylight the river has been falling at the rate of an inch and a half per hour. It is 36 feet, 3 inches at the head of the canal, and 1 foot, 8 inches at the foot of the falls. Many houses have been overflowed and are beginning to show a liberal coating of mud, both inside and out. Owners are busy cleaning out, and, in a week business on the river front will be resumed.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—Six ballots were taken in joint convention for senator this afternoon. O. M. Barnes, the new candidate of the fusionists, ranged from 44 to 53; Palmer, 24 to 27, Willets, 17. Burrows finally withdrew. Ferry received from 26 to 29, except on the last ballot when he fell to 25. The remaining votes are scattering.

FARGO, Feb. 22.—A negro cook at the German house was arrested for rape upon one of the girls working at the hotel. The crime was committed a week or Monday. She claims that he drugged her which she drank. The general opinion is that she went to his room, and when found out, made the charge rather in acknowledgment her guilt.

**The Allen Failure, in Chicago.**  
Chicago, Feb. 21.—The assignee of the failed grocery firm of W. T. Allen & Co. roughly estimates the liabilities at \$300,000 and assets a like amount, equally divided between stock and account. The failure is attributed to small capital and slow collections. There is also known to be some personal disagreement between the partners.

**There's Lots of 'Em Besides Smith.**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—In the case of the alleged insanity of the Hon. Perry Smith, the well-known politician and millionaire, the jury this afternoon brought in a verdict to the effect that he is a distract-person. A motion for the appointment of a conservator of his estate will be made in a few days.

**Another Smash.**  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock at the short line junction south Louisville freight engine, drawing seven empty cars, was derailed on the track, throwing all the cars on the main track, tearing away part of the platform at the depot, damaging the water tank and splintering the seven cars.

**Death of a Minnesota Senator.**  
T. PAUL, Feb. 22.—The death of Sena-  
McLaughlin was mourned in the sen-  
to day. The customary action was  
en. He died this morning at the  
rendon hotel, from pneumonia. He  
been sick but a few days. None of  
family were present.

**Prosecution Ordered.**  
MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The Quebec government orders the prosecution of all who accept money for the return of bodies found in medical colleges.

**Loomis Must Hang.**  
PRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 22.—Communion on the death sentence of Jos. P. Loomis is refused.



modesty or a want of cheek, and yet they

almost unanimously acknowledge the light it furnished Moorhead to be "better, steadier, softer, of greater volume and more economically produced than their own." I was told by one of your councilmen that Richmond, Va., is lighted by lamps placed upon stout ornamental posts in the center of the streets where they intersect. I have been recommending that plan for two months, but was not aware of its being used. If you adopt that plan you will have the best lighted city in the world, as your streets have no shade trees to obstruct the vision. I consider the tower system a failure, although Eau Claire, Wis., has just contracted to pay \$6,000 a year to the Brush company to light that town by it. Washington Square, New York has a tower 240 feet high, but the lamps are now hung at half mast and give better results. The lights on the Fargo tower are of 32,000 nominal candle power produced by five lamps close together. Moorhead streets are far better lighted by eleven lamps of 2,000 nominal candle power."

A DOWN-EAST editor sends the TRIBUNE an article entitled "How the Esquimaux Hunt Reindeer," which he thinks we would very likely be glad to print. Considering the average eastern editor's notion of Dakota zoology and climate we are convinced that the action of this editor proceeded from a good heart. He argued that anything which would tend to enlighten this people on methods appertaining to a leading industry up here could not fail to be acceptable. We have no use for recipes for catching reindeer, but if our eastern friends know how to get an extra fine flavor into an orange pie, or what will make the grass sprout more vigorously on lawns parched by prema-

ture chenokos, our columns are wide open.

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THE announcement is made that Mr. John Talman, jr., northwestern agent of the Associated press at St. Paul, has been superseded in that office by Mr. Richard Smith, jr. The discharge papers for the man whom the TRIBUNE hired to do the blasphemy which became necessary on account of the bad breaks of Mr. John Talman, jr., are made out, but will not be served until we have had a taste of Mr. Richard Smith, jr. The TRIBUNE is glad to congratulate Mr. John Talman, jr., on his retirement from so thankless a post.

tion, while Mr. Richard Smith, jr., has the earnest prayers of the TRIBUNE for his success in judging what news will be interesting to the people of the northwest.

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SENATOR INGALL'S eulogy upon the late Senator Hill, is attracting much attention. The Boston Gazette says it is the finest piece of analysis and of rhetoric that has been delivered in congress for years. It seems to us to stamp Senator Ingalls as the most scholarly man in that body. Several years ago, when the sta-

years. Several years ago, when the state of Winthrop and Hancock were represented by Massachusetts to congress and when her then senators—Messrs. Dawes and Boutwell—badly failed to do justice to her traditional reputation for eloquence, Mr. Ingalls made a speech, as one of the original sons of the state which was entirely worthy of the occasion.

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### The Orange Harvest.

The following account of the great Dakota fruit harvest was written a few days before a Fargo correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune:

Fargo, Jan. 27.—Just now the entire new northwest is up to its ears in the annual orange and banana harvest. The Winthrop has been a trifle late in maturing, but the delicious quality of the fruit more than compensates for the tardiness in ripening. To one unaccustomed to the harvest scenes in a tropical region, a week's sojourn in North Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba at this interesting season is a revelation. The sights and sounds incident to the gathering of 30,000,000 bushels of No. 1 hard oranges, and nearly an equal yield of Scotch fire bananas, are so charming beyond description. They re-

Reports from Jamestown and Bismarck are to the effect that mildew from too great heat has struck a part of the orange trees in those localities, in spite of the fact that orchard owners have for three weeks past had Chinamen holding sun-umbrellas over each tree for their protection. At Larimore and Grand Forks a few patches of bananas on low grounds were paralyzed during the recent warm days—on the whole, the outlook is good. A week more, the selectors will be overfording with the bountiful crop of 1882-3, and the railroads will be taxed to their utmost to handle the golden shower slide. Some of the harvest incidents which pass under the tourist's eye are singularly numerous, while others pass over into the pathetic. The spectacle of Edwards, of the Fargo Argus, and Lounsbury, of the Bismarck TRIBUNE, (both of whom put together would scarcely cast a shadow in our ardent sun) toasting their skeleton forms under the same apple, sheltered by the same parasol and eating, while dictating to the same puny apple, bile dictating sanguinary editorials for their bloodthirsty patrons, is such a spectacle is enough to make a Minneapolis or St. Paul journalist saffron with jealousy.

There is considerable excitement in East Grand Forks over the location of the iron bridge ordered built by the Polk county commissioners. An indignation meeting was held Wednesday evening and it was decided to enjoin the contractor, who commenced operations last Monday, at a point about midway between the mouth of the Red Lake river and the railroad bridge.

**Townshend, of Illinois, and Haskell,  
of Kansas, Propose to Fight  
Each Other on the Field  
of "Honah."**

final meeting yesterday resulted in a satisfactory arrangement to both companies. There will be the same rates as from St. Paul. Representatives of the North Pacific railroad say that the opening of that road into Montana will make a great reduction in rates of freight and fare to all important points in that territory.

### An Ill-Starred Train.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—An express train on the Cleveland & Columbus railroad which left here this morning was derailed at 11 o'clock one mile north of Galipolis. The locomotive remained on the track but the baggage, express, smoker, two coaches and parlor car were ditched. The train was running 19 mile per hour. Robert Cudell, draughtsman in the C. C. road, Rev. Toms, of Shelby, and an unidentified man were killed. Conductor John Daykin was cut in the head and side. E. E. Poppleton, attorney of the railroad company, was injured about the head, but not seriously. The news agent, named Hammer, had an arm broken.

**Fixing Up a Railroad Law.**  
ST. PAUL, Feb. 16.—A meeting was held this evening of prominent railroad men and the railroad committee of the legislature, in regard to the construction of a bill to regulate railroad rates, and The Legislative committee favored a bill similar to the Massachusetts law, while the railroad men favored one similar to that of Iowa. Haupt, of the North Pacific, stated that the cost of maintaining a road bed in the northwest is one-third greater than south of Chicago. The prominent railroad men present were John C. Cary, Gen. Haupt, W. R. Delano, Jas. Smith, jr., and Mr. Manuel.

### Railway Travel Obstructed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Rains, thaws, snows and floods are telling on the railroads to-night. Not a passenger train left for the west, except via St. Louis. Reports of unsafe bridges deter travelers and trains in all directions. There is no communication with Louisville. From all stations come reports of high water, washouts and damages to railroad property. Many bridges have been washed away, especially in Illinois. In Jolet two have gone down. No freight trains are moving to-night.

### A Dummy on the Rampage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A Rock Island dummy to-night backed into a freight train of the Eastern Illinois railroad, standing on the track at Stoney Island, and a freight

**Great Senatorial Go-as-You-Please**  
DETROIT, Feb. 16.—The forces which

**Another Dakota Judgeship.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Willets, of Michigan, from the committee on judiciary to-day reported back a bill providing for one additional associate judge of the supreme court of Dakota. Referred to the committee of the whole.

**Demoralized Wires.**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The demoralization of the Western Union line is now complete, and extends from Buffalo to Omaha and from St. Paul to Cairo. Poles are washed away in some localities.

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**Telegraphic Ticks.**  
There is very little hope for the bill retiring Gen. Grant upon full pay at his session of congress.

President Arthur and Col. Ingersoll each indulged in receptions Thursday evening, which were well attended and exceedingly happy affairs.

R. J. Flemming, of the "Fund" firm of Flemming & Herriman, of Chicago, has been arrested in Toronto on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

John Kennedy, a worthless drunken brute is believed to have burned his residence near Madison, Wis., Thursday night, in which the whole family were sleeping. Two of the children perished, and the mother and five children barely escaped.

While workmen were employed Thursday in removing the coal from beneath the Newhall house ruins, they found the body of another victim of the terrible fire of Jan. 10. Though not as badly burned as the others taken from the ruins, it was disfigured beyond recognition.

In the Ferry failure matter it is said that Grand Haven that startling features are being discovered there. It is now alleged that Senator Ferry issued fraudulent notes to an enormous extent on all farms in which he had a very interest. Sen-

Ferry is in Washington, but declines to be interviewed and is believed to be preparing a statement of his financial troubles.

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**AN INDIAN'S GRATITUDE.**

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**Capt. Harmon Receives a Token of Regard from Long Dog.**

Thirteen years ago, at Grand river agency, Capt. Wm. Harmon, who was then commander, met Sitting Bull's head warrior, Long Dog. The Indian was treated kindly, and as a token of regard he suggested that the captain go with him to the Black Hills, where he said there was gold. He told the captain he would be protected fully, and that he could make himself rich soon by picking up the nuggets that are abundant in the Black Hills region. "I want nothing," said Long Dog, "but your friendship. I may be old now, say, and you will be my friend."

...to accept the captain's invitation, and the matter was forgotten. The Long Dog's memory of kind treatment at the hands of Captain Harmon still remains, as shown by the gorgeous pipe of peace which the captain received yesterday from Standing Rock, with the complimentary message of the famous Sioux warrior. It is elaborately decorated with porcupine work, and is a valuable article of its kind, worth about twenty ponies according to the Indian idea of value. The pipe may be seen at the real estate office.

You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1883, and

**Notice of Pre-emption Final Proof.**  
**U. S. LAND OFFICE at E. marck, D.**  
 February 13, 1883.  
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry the east at this office before the register and receiver on the 21st day of March 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

**Robert J. Albert.**

Declaratory statement No. 460, filed February 27, 1882, relating to settlement of the same day, of the northern quarter section 28, township 19 north, range 73 west, and names the following witnesses, viz: John Smith, John P. Swietle, D. F. Allison and Wm. M. Price, all Klader county, postoffice address Sirele.

87-41 JOHN A. REA, Register.

U. ar 10, 1883.  
Complain have been entered at this office by Jame-G. Sanders-gau (Archibald) Dickson for abducting homestead enter No. 637, date May 15, 1882, upon the southwest quarter of section 14, T. 14 N., R. 140, range 81, in Garfield county, Idaho, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of April, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abduction. Testimony will be taken before me by F. Webster, notary public, at this office in the

**CONTEST NOTICE.**  
 Complaint having been entered at this office by the undersigned against Better Sax for failure to comply with law as to homestead entry, No. 77, dated July 10, 1882, upon the south-west quarter section 14, township 14 north, range 81 west, T. 14 N., R. 81 W., 1st, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, notice is hereby given that the said entry has not been tiled on, improved nor made his home on said tract of land, and has thereby failed to comply with the law; the parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of April, 1883, at 2 o'clock

p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. Testimony will be taken before Geo. P. Flannery notary public, at his office in the city of Bismarck, at 11 o'clock a. m., April 28, 1883.

**Notice of Final Proof.**  
LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. February 18, 1882.  
Notice is hereby given that the following claimant of settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that he desires to have the same registered under the revised statutes, at this office before the register and receiver, on the 24th day of March, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

**John A. Baker.**  
Homestead section 34, 48, 49, quarter of section 19, township 133 n, range 79 west, and named the following as his witnesses, viz: George C. Gibbs, land surveyor, registered at Eugene, O.; Neal, all of Burleigh county; and the undersigned Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, REGISTER.

**Notice of Final Proof.**  
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. Feb  
ruary 15, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make dual proof of her claim, and secure an entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, the 24th day of March, 1884, at 10 o'clock p. m., viz:

**Eliza F. Mearns.**

Homestead entry No. 693, made June 9, 1883 for the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of 1, section 18, township 19 north range 10 west, in the section 2,3,4, Alameda county, Nebraska.

Witness my hand and seal this 23rd day of March, 1884.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

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**Notice of Final Proof.**

**L**AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., February 13, 1883.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to

cure final entry thereof at this office before  
 the register and receive on the 23d day of  
 March, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., my:

Homestead nty No. 23, Madison 32, town  
 1880, for the northern half of section 22, town  
 ship 139, north range 78 west, and names the  
 following as his witnesses to prove his claim:  
 John A. Fitch, a resident of the United States  
 district, viz: Robert Macomber, Patrick Reynolds,  
 Jacob A. Fitch and Patrick Murray, all of Bur-  
 leigh county, postoffice address Bismarck.

37 41 JOHN A. Fitch, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.  
 UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck  
 D. T. February 8, 1885.  
 Ntice is hereby given that the following  
 named settler has filed notice of his intention

John McConville.

Homestead act y No. 479 made February 15  
1882, for the northwest quarter of section 28, T. 18 N.,  
R. 10 E., range 7 west, and named the same as  
the following as his witnesses, viz: J. H. Sullivan,  
B. K. R. Mar- h, Jeremiah Sullivan and W. H. Hur-  
sturn, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice  
address B. S. m a c t  
36-40, pd. JOHN A. RKA, Register,

to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of February, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said land and about the same.

**JOHN A. RRA, Register.**  
Geo. T. Webster, Att'y for PTH. 30-34

**Pensions to All.**

Soldiers that were disabled by wounds, disease, accident or otherwise, no matter how slight, are entitled to a pension. Widows, orphans and dependents of soldiers dying in the service or after risks and hazards of the service are entitled to a pension. Invalids and honorably discharged or retired former soldiers and sailors and persons obtained pensions on the basis of disability while in the service who were rated too low are entitled to increased pensions. Regulars and abandoned claimants at speciality. Recruits free. Addressed with statement.

M. A. WASHINGTON, D. C.  
2-2-3m Box 48; Washington, D. C.

**WISE** people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty.

want make the chance to make money. We  
 want many men, women and girls to work  
 for us right in their own localities. Any one can  
 do the work properly from the first start. There  
 are no wages. Expenses are quite small. You  
 who excels fails to make money rapidly. No one  
 can devote your whole time to the work, or only  
 your spare time. Full information and sample  
 that is needed sent free. Address STRINGS &  
 Co., Portland Maine.

Views of the  
**YELLOWSTONE,**  
 Bad Lands,  
**BLACK HILLS**  
 Upper Missouri

Including all points of  
interest on the line of  
the North Pacific Rail-  
road, published by  
F. JAY HAYNES

**Official Photographer N**  
**P. R. K., Fargo, D. T**  
**'Catalogue' free.**



## BOGUS DELICACIES.

How Science Is Crowding Nature at the Banquet Table.

Chemistry's Triumph in Pleasing the Palate.

Philadelphia Times.

The reporter at last asked Dr. Leffman's opinion on the subject. The chemist had never heard of artificial eggs, but said there was nothing impossible about the story. He thought the resources of chemistry could turn out a very fair imitation of a genuine egg. The shell might be made of paper pulp, with the addition of a little plaster of paris; the lining membrane of very fine tissue paper soaked in paraffine; the white of gelatine or glue reduced to the proper consistency, and the yolk of cocoa butter and cotton seed oil, which, if mixed in certain proportions, would form a globule which might be colored by any harmless matter, and would hang suspended in the gelatine. The problem of getting the egg into the shell, however, he left for the inventors to solve.

The genius of our fathers exhausted itself in such vain and profitless frauds as carving wooden hams and nutmegs, sharpening shoe-pegs into oars, sanding sugar and imitating milk with water and chalk. The chemistry of the present goes away ahead of this; it is not satisfied with clumsy imitations, but makes clever substitutions, and a very attractive table might be spread with appetizing viands that would not contain a trace of the articles they represented. Give a chemist glucose, gelatine, plaster of paris, a few vegetable oils and his choice of essential ethers, and he will imitate almost anything so as to deceive sight, taste and smell. The glucose, as is well known, is an imitation of sugar made from corn starch, and is quite as harmless, though not as sweet as sugar. The gelatine can be made out of old boots, leather scraps, pairings of hocks and fragments of horns, or almost any other animal substance. The vegetable oils are wholesome enough, and the ethers are used in very small proportion.

Milk is rarely imitated, and, though it is sometimes thickened with calve's brains, and occasionally thinned with water, but ice-cream is a favorite subject of the imitator's genius. The base of a great deal of the cheaper kind is either gelatine or olive butter, which is thickened with corn-starch, sweetened with glucose, and flavored with the appropriate ethers.

Gum-drops, the favorite confectionary of very young ladies, are properly made of gum arabic and sugar, but nine-tenths of those sold are made of gelatine and glucose, and some, it is to be feared, of actual glue. Imitation ice-cream is made of glue, milk and certain cheap gums, colored with lamp-black and flavored with the ever-handy ethers.

The homely but toothsome cane syrup of our childhood, is now almost extinct. It has been driven from the market by glucose syrup, which is also the basis of artificial maple syrup, and imitation honey, the cells of the latter being made of paraffine. Whether cane syrup or glucose, however, it does equally well for making artificial coffee, which is composed of corn or other grain roasted in water, and ground, and "extract of coffee" is a liquid obtained from this decoction, but as this decoction has become pretty generally known, other devices have been adopted to beguile the public, and a patent was taken out in England some time ago for making artificial coffee beans. The specifications called for a mixture of genuine coffee and chicory, ground up together and compressed by suitable machinery into the well known shape of coffee in the gran.

The fruit-butler man buys up old dried apples, boils them to a pulp, and, with his little bottles of ether, proceeds to make of them all sorts of fruit-butters—apple, peach, pear, plum, guinea, grape, or whatever is desired comes forth from his kettle as readily as the required wine comes forth from the conjurer's magic bottle. Does he want preserves of small fruits? They come forth at his call, fully imitated, even to the seeds, which are imported from England—a little, hard, black seed, grown, it is said, expressly for this purpose. For jellies nothing more is needed than gelatine, some simple coloring matter and a little ether of the proper flavor, and it is charged that the shrewd makers will slip an occasional seed into the jellies to remove all suspicion that they might have been made from old boots instead of ripe and luscious berries.

## He Can Walk.

Detroit Free Press.

He inquired of three different persons in the corridor of the post-office as to where the money-order department was, and, not feeling satisfied with this, she asked at both stamp windows. Then she felt reasonably certain that she would not go down cellar or up stairs in going to the money-order room, and she timidly entered that place and asked: "Can I send a money order?" "For \$5?" "Yes." "To Saginaw?" "Yes." "To my husband?" "Yes." "Please fill out a blank." She filled out three different ones before the writing suited her, and tried four different pens before she found a holder of the right build and color.

"This order is for \$5," she said as she stood at the window. "Yes." "He went there to secure work, but he can't find any." "Yes." "And he wants to come home." "No doubt of it." "But \$5 seems like an awful price to bring any one from Saginaw." "So it does." "He might not find work if he came home." "No, ma'am." "And so he might as well be there as here." "Yes." "Well, I guess I'll wait a day or two, anyhow. If he finds work he won't want it, and if he gets tired and comes home on foot, he'll be so worn out that he can't more than half jaw around. Five dollars is quite a sum. I can buy a nice pair of shoes with that."

## Brought Down the Judge.

Shelbyville Democrat.

In the case of the State vs. John Jennings, charged with the larceny of six turkeys, the property of one John Stansifer, on trial before Judge Ford and a jury, yesterday, the defendant's attorney, Mr. John Ferns, made a motion to quash, on the ground of the failure of the indictment to set forth the fact that the turkeys stolen came under the head of wild animals (fera nature), or whether they were domesticated (fera domesticus), arguing that the rights of property did not vest in wild animals in their native state. In a burst of eloquence he addressed his honor as follows: "Why? your honor knows that the woods are full of turkeys who roam through their dim aisles and umbrageous dells in their native state, to possession of which no man has rights above another." Here the judge interposed. "Mr. Sheriff adjourn court and bring me my gun." The motion was overruled and the case went to the jury, who brought in a verdict of acquittal.

## A Fable.

Detroit Free Press.

A couple of rats who were prowling around a strange house came upon a Jar of N. O. Molasses which could be reached from a shelf. One of them at once leaped into the sweet substance, and after a brief struggle to get out again he sank out of sight. "Well, now," mused the other, as he hastened away from the dangerous neighborhood, "the person who left the cover off that jar should be prosecuted for criminal neglect."

Moral—Of course the Cook didn't discover the fact until she was pouring out the last of the Molasses.

## STERN TRUTHS TRANSGURED.

[Paul H. Hayna.]

These mountain forms of giant girth  
Are rolled deep in moorland earth;  
But lo! their yearning heights withdrawn,

What golden lights and shadows kiss  
Brown ledge and Titan precipice!  
Till all the rock-bound, sullen space  
Glow like a visionary face:

Thus frowning truths whose roots are farled  
Round bases of some granite world,  
May lift their mellowed light afar,  
Transfigured by love's morning star.

## COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Popular Methods are not a True Test of Brain-Power.

The present is an age of competitive examinations, yet these afford but an imperfect test of brain-power; for, after a time, competitive examinations become less and less efficient as true tests of intelligence, and sink into a sort of official routine. As examples, we will take the following cases: Brown is the son of an Indian officer, who died when his boy was 10 years old, and left his widow badly off. Young Brown is intended for the Royal Military academy, Woolwich; but his mother's means do not enable her to send him to a first-class "crammer's," so he has to sit beneath the average schoolmaster. He works hard and thinks a great deal and gains a fair knowledge of the subjects he is required to learn. He goes up to the competitive examination at Woolwich, and finds each question so complicated that he is utterly puzzled, and, when the results of the examination are made known, Brown is nearly last on the list.

On the other hand, Smith is the son of a wealthy tradesman who wishes his son to enter as a cadet at Woolwich. Young Smith is sent early in life to a successful "crammer's" to be fattened with knowledge as turkeys are crammed for Christmas. The crammer does not confine his attention to teaching his pupils; but he watches the examination papers set at Woolwich, and he finds that the examiners have each a peculiar "fad," and set their questions in a sort of rotation. He looks carefully over these, and he forms a kind of estimate of the questions which are likely to appear in any particular examination. He therefore trains his pupils for these questions, and is often so successful in his predictions that at least half the questions have been worked out by these pupils a week before the examination; and this result is obtained without any collusion between the crammer and the examiner. On one occasion, that we know of, seven questions were asked, and the pupils were predicted as "duns" and the pupils consequently of this crammer were most successful at this "competitive." Young Smith is thus trained, and passes up fifth out of a long list, and is considered, as far as the tests concerned, to possess brain-power far beyond that of the unfortunate Brown, who was nearly last in this same examination.

Twenty years elapse, and Smith and Brown meet. Smith has progressed on in the usual routine; he may have never either said or done a foolish thing. Brown, on the other hand, is a man of wide reputation, has written clever books, and done many clever things; yet people who know his early history say how strange it was that he was so stupid when he was young, for he was ignominiously "spun" at Woolwich!

Those who thus speak imagine that the examination at which Smith succeeded and Brown failed was a test of their brain-power. It was in reality nothing of the kind; it was merely a test of those who trained Smith and Brown.

## New York Fashionable Restaurants.

Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.

The Fifth Avenue of to-day—that part of it which fashion is yet keeping sacred against shopkeepers—begins at Madison square. So does Murray Hill. Guarding the portals of this empire of wealth, snobbery and exclusiveness, like the pillars of a great gate, are Delmonico's and the Hotel Brunswick. Delmonico's on the west side, is a solid, quiet brick structure trimmed with brown stone, and at night gay with the gaslight that is sifted into the street through heavy lace curtains parted just enough to show the waiters in full dress, the snow-white cloths, the crystal and plate on the tables, the flashing mirrors and the elegantly attired women and dapper men, for whom the carriages in long lines outside are waiting. The general effect of the scene is rich and quiet. The other gay, post on fashion's border is gorgeous by comparison. The Brunswick is a very tall brown-stone building, quiet as its upper stories, but fairly ablaze on the first floor, whose walls seem all windows. Through the green plates of glass is seen the showiest dining-room in the city. Its walls are covered with resplendent gold paper, innumerable gas jets from the scores of china chandeliers flash on every hand, a fountain plays into a great glass aquarium, flowers add color and lend perfume to the room and tropical plants enhance with parti-colored leaves the general rich effect. Stained glass surmounts each window arch, and in bay windows are to be seen the diners, with their wine, their crystal and silver tableware, their stiff French attendants and their own gay apparel and flashing jewels. As you stand on the sidewalk you are on a level with all this, and the brilliancy within is met by the glare of electric lights on the curb.

## Instruction in Tear Shedding.

Chicago Herald.

Although a woman's greatest power is her tears, few know how to shed them. Aside from adding to the mute eloquence of the eyes, tears enhance a woman's beauty and overpower the giants whom pugilists can only master with difficulty. They should be brief, not too wet, and by no means bitter. They must rush to the eyelids, linger like dew drops, and when they do fall the precipitation must be speedy. To be effective they must be premeditated. A whiff of the tearful countenance, a faint, pungent smelling salts, a few grains of pepper, or slight irritation of the outer corners of the eyes with a match or toothpick will suffice for a copious flow, and if the lover, husband or father has cornered the shower will have the desired effect. But avoid a frown or scowl. Manufacture a feeling of sadness, hold the breath to get up color, pout judiciously, incline the head to one side, droop the body but not the shoulders, use a small soft-finished cambric handkerchief, catch the tears, dabbing care to rub the eyeball down and out. The object in rubbing out is to have the tears roll over the cheek. There is too much of the decent sentiment when they course down the innocent nose in piteous chase.

## Lake Tahoe in a Gale.

Virginia City Chronicle.

Wednesday last, at the time of the heavy gale in this section, Lake Tahoe is said to have been in a terrible uproar. The waters were tossed and surged till the whole lake resembled a boiling pot. Tremendous currents of air compressed between the walls of the steep canyons and gorges, rushed down and centered in the open space formed by the lake. It was as though the noses of many immense bellows were brought to bear upon the water from several opposite points. Thus were upheaved waves—piles of water—of great height. In places great walls, or rather grounds, of water were driven ashore. An eye-witness says: "At times the lake seemed to be trying to climb the mountains."

## When the Chickens are Hatched.

Texas Sittings.

Great things are expected from the newly elected officials all over the country; but the general experience of the public is similar to that of the lady who paid five dollars a dozen for Cochon China eggs, and when she came to look into the nest she discovered that they had hatched out Muscovy ducks.

## Up the Line.

The recent cold weather in Butte froze up the electric light.

A mountain lion killed forty sheep in a corral at Martinsdale, M. T.

Junction City has been getting its town-site surveyed and platted.

Henry Ward Beecher will lecture next summer in one or more of the Montana towns.

The General Sheridan mine in Butte has been sold to Chicago capitalists for \$40,000.

When 905 feet of tunneling is done at the Mullan pass, daylight will shine through the gorge.

The report that the stage from Missoula for Deer Lodge was lost in a blizzard was a happily proven false.

A flow of water through the roof of the Mullan tunnel is causing the rock to fall and occasioning fears of an extensive cave.

The first child born in Livingston was a boy, to the wife of C. T. Wernecke, January 10. The youngster has been christened Livingston.

A man named Dick Mee has been arrested at Benton, charged with making an indecent assault upon a six year old daughter of Asa Samples.

Application for pardon of criminals are pouring in upon Gov. Crosby. Thus far he has steadily refused to exercise his power and rob the penitentiary.

R. H. Wood, deputy United States surveyor, found the bodies of two dead men in the Big Horn river some weeks ago. Both had been shot in the head, but their names are not known.

White Sulphur Springs has a curiosity in the shape of a hermit dog. This remarkable specimen of the canine race resides in a hole in the ground burrowed by some wild animal years ago.

Near Glendale a man named Merrill, alias Jessrang, killed and robbed his partner, Davidson, with whom he was traveling afoot. After the crime the murderer burned his victim's body at a fire kindled in the brush. He was arrested.

A petition has been circulated and extensively signed in Bismarck, asking the governor to retain in office Territorial Treasurer D. H. Weston, also asking the appointment of Rev. Mr. Proulx of Virginia City, as superintendent of schools for Montana.

## Prices of Lots

IN THE TOWN OF

## Steele

County Seat Kidder County.

## \$50 LOTS.

Block 21, Lot 23.

## \$55 LOTS.

Block 21, Lot 24.

## \$60 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 23.

" 21, " 14.

" 27, " 23 and 24.

## \$65 LOTS.

Block 20, Lot 23 and 24.

" 21, " 13.

" 9 " 3 and 4.

## \$75 LOTS

Block 2, Lot 19 and 22.

" 16, " 14 to 17 inclusive.

" 10 " 21 and 22.

## \$80 LOT.

Block 16, Lot 18.

" 25, " 1.

## \$125 LOTS.

Block 8, Lot 10, 11 and 13, to 17 inclusive.

" 21, " 4 to 11 inclusive.

## \$135 LOTS

Block 8, Lot 8, 9 and 18.

" 9, " 14, 15, 16 and 17.

" 20, " 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

" 21, " 23 and 12.

## \$150 LOTS.

Block 8, Lot 7.

" 9, " 18.

" 20, " 12.

" 21, " 1.

## \$200 LOTS.

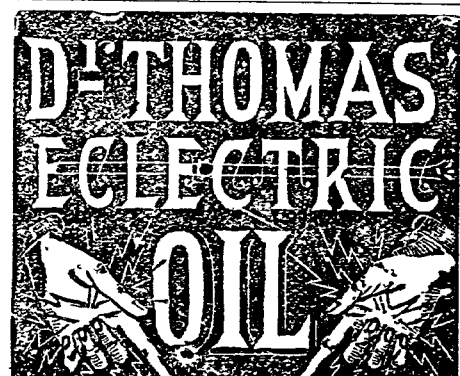
Block 16, Lot 6.

The above lots are in the market at this date but are being sold rapidly. Send for plans and pick out the lots you want immediately if you want to "catch on" to the boom. Address

STEELE & JEWELL,

Bismarck, D. T.

Dec. 9, 1882.



Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

## JOHN YEGEN,

BISMARCK, D. T.,

## CITY BAKERY

Choice Family Groceries—

## Metropolitan Hotel.

JOS. REAGAN & CO., Prop'rs.

Second Street, Bismarck, D. T.

The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn monthly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion



Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners,  
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$500,000 has since been added. 10,000. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879. The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state. It never sales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawing takes place monthly. A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING CLASS, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 13, 1883—154th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in Proportion

LIST OF PRIZES.  
1 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.  
1 do do 25,000.  
1 do do 10,000.  
2 PRIZES OF \$5,000 each, 10,000.  
5 do 2,000 10,000.  
10 do 1,000 10,000.  
20 do 500 10,000.  
100 do 200 20,000.  
500 do 100 30,000.  
1,000 do 50 25,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.  
9 approx. prizes of \$750. \$6,750.  
9 do do 250. 2,250.  
1,067 Prizes, amounting to \$263,500.

Applications for rates to clubs should be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express, registered letter, or money order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Chicago & North-Western Railway is the OLD ESTABLISHED SHORT LINE and the UNITED STATES FAST MAIL ROUTE. It is the Great Thoroughfare from and to CHICAGO.

And all points in Northern Illinois, Central, Eastern and Northwestern Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Central and Northern Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and all principal points in the NORTH, NORTHWEST and WEST.

With its own lines it traverses Northern ILLINOIS, Central and Northern IOWA, WISCONSIN, Northern MINNESOTA, and Central DAKOTA. It offers to the traveler all accommodations that can be obtained by any railroad. Its train service equals that of any road; their speed is as great as comfort and safety will permit; they make close connections in union depots at junction and terminal points with the leading railroads of the West and Northwest, and offer to those that use them SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY.

CHICAGO makes close connection with all other railroads at that city. It runs PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all through trains, PARLOR CARS on its principal routes, and NORTH-WESTERN DINING CARS on its COUNCIL BLUFFS and on its ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS through day express trains.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

For rates for single or round trip tickets and for full information in regard to all parts of the West, North and Northwest, write to the General Passenger Agent, at Chicago, Ill. All Coupon Ticket Agents sell tickets by this route.

J. D. LAYING, MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt. 2d Vice-Pres and Gen. Manager. W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

To the Land Explorer, To the Business Man, To the Farmer, To the Laborer, To the Sportsman, To the Tourist, To the Miner

or Sure and Good Crop For Remunerative Investments For Business Opportunities For Wild Scenery For the Raising of Wheat, For the Raising of Stock, For Ready and Cash Markets For a Healthy Climate

The country traversed by the

Northern Pacific

NO EQUAL.

SAVE MONEY

By purchasing tickets through, and buying them before getting on trains—Round trip tickets are sold at all ticket offices at all stations at reduced rates.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Bismarck and Glendive, and Bismarck and St. Paul; also between Fargo and Duluth. Berths can be secured through J. Davidson, agent, Bismarck.

Coupon tickets on sale at Bismarck to all eastern points at lowest rates and baggage checked through.

G. K. BARNES, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt. St. Paul.

## WASHBURN

The Grand Forks of the Missouri Slope!

The Best Point for Investment in NORTH DAKOTA.

LOTS ON SALE TO-DAY AT GROUND FLOOR PRICES!

Plats and prices at Peterson, Veeder & Co.'s Drug Stor.

HERE IS THE ROYAL ROUTE

IT IS The Only Route Running Pullman Smoking Room Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago, and from St. Paul to Council Bluffs and Kansas City.



Patronize this first class route through Elroy and Madison to Chicago, and through Sioux City to Council Bluffs and Kansas City. Write to either of the undersigned for a new folder map of the United States and the great Northwest.

J. H. HILARD, Gen. Traffic Manager. W. B. WHEELER, Traveling Agt. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen. Pass. Agt. St. Paul.

J. C. CADY, Full Line of FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES, WALL PAPER, ETC. THIRD STREET. BISMARCK, D. T.

STRIKING REDUCTION

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Rubbers.

Call at the new Shoe Store and learn how cheap the above goods can be bought. L. A. SCUDDER'S, Union Block, Third St.

RIALTO.

Deutsche Wirtschaft!

Pure wines, liquors and cigars. No. 42 Main street. Jos. Fox.



# The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

**THE DAILY TRIBUNE.**  
Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota. It is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at a twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

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One year, postage paid, \$10.00

**THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**  
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$12.00.

**TO ADVERTISERS:**  
The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reaching by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest. The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroads.  
The general agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 65, Tribune Building, New York.  
The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

## COLONEL BLISS AND THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

A Washington correspondent writes: The mind can scarcely conceive of the vast amount of labor which has been performed by this giant in the legal profession, in the prosecution of the star route cases. The responsibility devolving upon him is of the gravest character, and he feels it in all its power and extent. In his efforts to vindicate the government and convict the offenders he has exhibited an energy and a faithfulness to duty which are deserving of the gratitude of the American people. At every step he has met with obstacles of a formidable character, but with unshaken determination he has met them all, and filled the enemy with fears and trepidation. Let it be remembered that this enemy is upheld and sustained in every possible way by the political power and influence of men who have aimed, and still aim, to control the republicans in their own way and for their own selfish advantage; men who have millions at their back, and who act upon the principle that money easily made should be spent with a lavish hand.

Against the force of the combined power of such men Colonel Bliss has had to contend, and in the contest he has proved his abilities as a great lawyer and a close observer of the acts and motives of men. He has been the master spirit in the trial of these cases, and that he is feared by the defendants is evidenced from the fact that every newspaper that can possibly be purchased violently attacks him, imputing both his character and his motives, simply because he has laid the foundation of the government case in a legal way and has been gradually building the superstructure in a complete and unassailable manner. Every conceivable effort has been put forth to break him down, but thus far without effect. At every state of the contest against him the attacking party have been compelled to retire short of a portion of their strength.

Through his determination he has produced witnesses even from the borders of our civilization, in spite of the efforts of the moneyed combination to keep them in the back-ground. His evidence is produced systematically, weaving almost insensibly a chain of guilt about the defendants, and this too, in the face of the abuse which is heaped upon him step by step. In truth, he seems to become more courageous and fearless, the greater the combination against him, and it is apparent to all that a strict sense of duty impels him forward, and that he feels the force of the sentiment that "thrice armed is he whose cause is just."

The strain upon his mind, the tax upon his whole system—and the valuable nature of his service to the government in this particular case, will never be appreciated in its fullness until he has passed from the stage of action. The pages of history will hereafter do him honor for the noble stand taken by him in behalf of the republic against the star route ring conspirators, their plans and schemes to rule the American people.

The following extract, taken from an article on the North Pacific railroad in the Chicago Times of the 2nd inst., will be read with interest. The tone of the latter part of it particularly will be gladly read by our farmers: When two facts are considered—first that the Northern Pacific is not yet opened as a through line, and for a large part of its constructed line crosses uninhabited regions, and in all its parts is still in the early formative stages of traffic developments; and second, that the expenses of operating in the important items of fuel supply, water supply, machinery supplies, and labor, are much greater than on roads east of the Missouri, on the Iowa parallel, it is a striking fact that the average tonnage rate of transportation is already as low as on the New York Central in 1870 and as low as that on the Illinois and Iowa roads up to 1875. The average mileage rates both per passenger and per ton are now as low as those on the Union and Central Pacific, the main lines of which roads were completed in 1870. There is a widely prevalent impression, contrary to experience as it is, that railroad managers arbitrarily fix rates at their own will or pleasure. The fact, in general, is that the shipper determines the rates. Having for the most a choice of routes, he is always reinforced by the laws of trade, which fixes the limit at which the products of the country will profitably bear to be moved. The laws of trade and finance, irresistibly enforcing themselves in the

progress of commercial development and the multiplication of competitive points, are constantly demanding new changes in general tariff adjustments. These changes are always unfavourably in the direction of lower rates. The tendency of attempts at statutory regulation is to maintain rates, because it is practically impossible that legislative enactments to regulate transportation should not interfere with the free operations of trade principles.

**THE Mandan Times** of the 17th inst. contains certain references to the TRIBUNE which, after a prayerful perusal of them, we are convinced are not respectful. The TRIBUNE has watched the career of the young man of the Times carefully, and it has regarded that career as a complete vindication of the theory that a lunatic with conspicuous habits of frugality and a capacity for desperate rustling will manage to survive where another man of actual merit, but having too much style about him to enlist public pity, would starve. After this acknowledgment of the brilliant success of the Times the TRIBUNE must be permitted to express its surprise that a newspaper printed over in the "Athens of Dakota" should make use of such unpolished language for the purpose of abusing a friend. The Times says the people of Mandan are "refined and educated," and intimates that the people of Bismarck are not. The Times then makes use of language which the TRIBUNE never admits into its columns except in quotation marks. The editors of the TRIBUNE are characterized as "liars," and "snake minions of hell," and are accused of possessing sufficient moral turpitude to "purchase the nickels from the eyes of a dead nigger"—which, thank the Lord, isn't quite so bad as stealing pennies from them. Now, if the counsel of a "snake" though well-meaning "minion of hell" may be thought worth considering the TRIBUNE would respectfully suggest to the refined and educated people of Mandan that the young man of the Times is not fairly representing the dignity and the scholarship of the place and that his ruinous recklessness in the choice of language will prove in time the town's undoing. He should be rebuked.

**GEORGE BOHUN**, formerly of the Pioneer Press, has been telling some hard stories about the small-pox at Duluth, and other northwestern localities. Concerning this the Minneapolis Tribune says: People who know the fellow Bohun will not place much credit in the stories put in circulation by him regarding the prevalence of smallpox at Duluth and in North Pacific communities. Bohun was the party engaged to do the heavy lying for the Klondike side in the Fifth district campaign, and proved a star in that line. That there are cases of the dreaded disease both at Duluth and Fargo is not denied, but that any such state of affairs exists as Bohun is credited with reporting, the Tribune does not believe. Minneapolis has learned by experience the past few months that a smallpox lie wears seven-league boots and never tires. A dozen cases fill the pest house, but the enterprising "special correspondent" without difficulty crowds into it four times that number and has plenty left over with which to breed "contagion centers."

**Mrs. LANGTRY's** husband is a man of extraordinary nerve. He owns some property in Ireland, and it appears that his agent wrote to him saying that the tenants demanded lower rents, and had threatened to shoot him if they were not given. With great presence of mind, Mr. Langtry seized pen and paper and wrote back as follows: "Dear Sir: You may say to my tenants that any threats to shoot you, will never intimidate me."

**DEADWOOD Democrat:** Walsh, the rural politician from Grand Forks, wants to remove the capital of southern Dakota to Huron. This is evidently a design on the part of the north-Dakota statesman to get even with southern Dakota for some fancied wrong. The idea of locating the capital in the blizzard belt of the territory, where half of the winter the legislators could neither get in or out, is preposterous.

**YANKTON correspondence** Chicago Inter-Ocean: The appointment of the new secretary of Dakota is received with approval. Secretary Hand made no effort for reappointment. He has made a very faithful officer, has given excellent satisfaction, and retires with a host of friends throughout the territory. He is undecided as to his future course.

**THERE is a lively fight in prospect** between the towns of Gladstone and Dickinson for the county seat of Stark county. Dickinson has advantages which must make it the best point, but Gladstone has the advantage in the present fight of geographical location. Gladstone puts geographical location against the field.

**THE Jamestown Capital** thinks the penitentiary should be located at Bismarck by all means. The insane asylum is booked for Jamestown and the TRIBUNE sees a similar eternal fitness of things.

**THE Billings Post** is rapidly becoming a first-class journal. It is stealing rather more now than heretofore from the TRIBUNE.

**Helena Independent:** It has just been learned that Frank James was working for Rev. Curran, of Boulder, last summer.

## FRIGHTENED CHILDREN.

### SICKENING DISASTER IN A NEW YORK SCHOOL.

**Smoke From an Insignificant Blaze Creates a General Panic—Fifteen Little Girls Crushed to Death.**

**A Fearful Calamity.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—An outbreak of fire under the stairs on the second floor of the school house attached to the German Catholic church of the most Holy Redeemer, Fourth street, between avenue A and First avenue, at a quarter past three this afternoon, was the cause of a terrible calamity. No less than fifteen children lost their lives. Over 700 scholars, mostly children of the poorer classes, ranging from 6 to 11 years of age, were attending school, and were in the class rooms when the alarm of fire was raised. A fearful panic soon followed. The removal of the children to the fourth floor began quietly enough, and was progressing rapidly, when a sister of charity in charge of a class of girls, fainting. This immediately alarmed the class, who became panic-stricken, and a rush was made for the hallway. On the stairs, already crowded, a deadly crash took place. The railing of the stairs broke, and the mass of struggling children were precipitated to the floor below, falling in a packed mass, one upon another, from four to five deep. The police and firemen already summoned, arrived, but their work of rescue was much hampered by the frightened children continuing to fall or leap from the stairway, those in front being crowded over the broken balustrade by the children behind, who were still struggling to reach the exit. Six children were

**TAKEN OUT DEAD**  
from the bottom, and nine more died immediately after the rescue, making a total of fifteen. A large number of others who were conveyed to neighboring tenements, are reported dying. The excitement when the news spread, was fearful, and a great throng of people blocked the streets surrounding the school. Many children lost during the excitement are reported missing. The following is a list of dead, as far as the police returns now show: Minnie Ust, 9 years; Mary Harberuscht, 7; Mary Ann Hopp, 8; Minnie Truhe, 10; Josephine Marr, 7; May Brecht, 8; Lena Becker, 9; Lizzie Mapelegk, 6; Thea Katzner, 11; Barbara Pregener, 9; Louisa Florence, 9; she was taken out alive, and died. In St. Francis' hospital is a girl about 9, unidentified. Sister Aponia, who had charge of the fifth class of girls, said: "I was in charge of my class when the fire first broke out in the hallway adjoining my room. I heard a commotion outside and great confusion, and a hubbub of voices. At once I turned toward the room door, and then for the first time discovered smoke coming through the window. I immediately went to the door, and as I opened it I learned the cause of all the excitement, the

**FLAMES RUSHED AT ME.**  
I at once closed the door, and was about to warn the children to keep calm, when some man came bursting into the room in a moment the children ran at the bidding of the man, and I followed, seeing that all were escaping. Many of them, however, went to the stairs at the west side of the building and were injured by falling over the stairs, when the boys had broken down the balustrade before them. There were about 100 girls in my class."

The Sister in charge of the first division of the girls' department on the fourth floor, said: "I was not aware of what was going on until I looked out and saw the boys on my floor running over to the west side stairs and going wildly down. I heard the balustrade give away and there was about time to look to my charges when they all arose, and as if seized with one night, dashed past me and recklessly ran down the stairs and hallways. I saw many of my girls injured, and they disappeared so quickly from my sight I hoped they had all escaped in safety."

The Sister appeared calm and composed and seemed to have retained her self-possession during the trying moments of the harrowing experience.

**ANOTHER ACCOUNT**  
says the fire from which the smoke spread through the building, bringing such terrible results to the innocent pupils, was of the most petty character. It started among a mass of sweepings in the closet beneath the stairs leading from the second to the third floor, on the east side of the building. It had been smoldering for some time and had eaten its way through to the center of the partition wall dividing the hall from the class room in front, and crept up towards the third floor ere it was discovered. At this moment a visitor called at the school to see one of the pupils in the fifth class, which is on the second floor, and the door of which opens almost opposite and within five feet of the closet in which the sweepings were burning. The visitor knocked at the door, which was opened by one of the Sisters of Notre Dame, by whom the school is conducted. Scarcely had the door swung back on its hinges when the flames burst out from under the stairway. The Sister hastily shut the door but not until some of the children in her care had caught sight of the fire. All efforts to quiet them were vain and

**THEY RUSHED MADLY**  
from the room. The smoke now rolled out of the closet in great volumes and in a few seconds had spread to all parts of the building and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The school building is five stories high and has nine class rooms, seven for girls and two for boys. The rear of the school abuts at the rear of the church of the Holy Redeemer, which fronts on Third street. There are two stairways about three and a half feet wide opening almost at the doors of the class rooms, but from places in the center of the building were approached by a narrow dark passageway. When the girls on the second floor of the school rushed from their class rooms they had hardly reached the head of the stairs when the boys and girls from the upper stairs were upon them. All frantically fought to get down the narrow stairway, and the first were thrown headlong to the bottom. Then a crush came from a hun-

dered children trying to get down from the upper floors to the east side of the building. The balustrade gave way, the balusters going with it, and fully fifty children were thrown to the floor beneath. On these others fell until they were piled five feet high on top of each other.

**THE POLICEMEN'S STORIES.**

Officer Lambert happened to be in East Fourth street nearly opposite the school when the alarm was given. He said: "I ran into the building, and a terrible sight met my eyes. Packed into the narrow hallway on the first floor were from 500 to 700 little girls. The poor things were screaming and struggling with all their might. By this time the other police and citizens had arrived and went to pulling the poor children out of the hallway. The cries from some of the children at the bottom of the pile grew fainter and fainter, and then ceased altogether."

Detective Robinson said: "The fire broke out under the staircases on the second floor and was easily extinguished. I examined the place and it seems to me some matches must have been swept with the papers under the stairway and had been ignited by friction with the floor."

Policeman Reid: "On the floor beneath the staircase lay a struggling mass of screaming children. They were piled on top of each other. As quickly as possible we pulled them out and passed them to the outside."

### Bismarck's Prison.

**YANKTON, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—**The Bismarck penitentiary bill, which has passed the house, will probably come up for consideration in the council to-morrow. Parties interested in the passage of the bill say to-night that they have assurances that the action of the council will be favorable. The bill appropriates \$50,000 for a "starter," and directs that the work be commenced immediately.

**RY ASSOCIATED PRESS.**

**YANKTON, Feb. 20.—**There was a struggle in the council this morning over the location of the Northern Dakota penitentiary, between Fargo and Bismarck. The friends of Bismarck gained temporary advantage and forced the Bismarck bill, which has passed the house, to be made a special order for Thursday. It is thought Bismarck will win.

The house transacted little business today, the only important item being the defeat of Thompson's bill providing for the local taxation of railroad property. The vote was 16 to 6.

The council passed the house bill to incorporate the village of Minio, and to authorize the commissioners of Pennington and Custer counties to issue bonds to refund outstanding indebtedness. Also council bill to regulate the weighing and grading of wheat, and the council bill legalizing the action of the council in Grand Forks in contracting for water works.

The house passed the council bill making an appropriation of \$76,655 for current and contingent expenses of the Sioux Falls penitentiary.

The house passed the house bill defining the boundaries of Steele county, to divide Lawrence county and create the county of Hale, and to define the boundaries thereof; to locate the normal school at Minio, Walsh county.

Jackson introduced a bill to reduce legal interest to 10 per cent.

Jenaid introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a tax commission and to define their power.

Phillips introduced a bill to regulate the closing of flood gates on James river.

### Falling Waters.

**LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—**The river continues to gradually fall. The decline in the last twenty-four hours being little less than one inch per hour. At the head of the canal at 6 p. m., the gauge shows 38 feet, 6 inches, and at the foot of the falls 44 feet, 6 inches. The weather is very pleasant and cool. Navigation will probably be resumed within 48 hours, though difficulties will continue to exist several days longer. The gas company succeeded in clearing their pipes of water to day, resuming work, and the usual supply being furnished. Railroad companies have been much annoyed by obstructions to trains, especially freights. The J. M. & S. has at Jeffersonville 150 car loads awaiting shipment, while an equal quantity to be brought thither is delayed in Indianapolis.

**CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—**The river continues to fall at the rate of one-half to one inch hourly. It was stationary nearly two hours late this afternoon. It reached 57 feet at 9:30 to-night, being a fall of 9 feet 4 inches from the highest point. It is almost impossible to find men enough to do the necessary clearing, but an air of business begins to be felt wherever the water has subsided. The gas works resumed operations this afternoon and the city is now supplied with gas. The militia were relieved from duty as night patrol. All the railroads are running trains from their own depots.

### Republicans and the Tariff Bill.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—**The house bill extending the time of filing of Alabama claims with amendments passed the senate. The discussion of the tariff bill was then resumed.

In the house the morning was passed in committee of the whole on the sundry civil service bill. The republican members of the senate held a caucus this morning to discuss the tariff bill. Some of the senators advised the abandonment of the bill on the ground that further discussion is utterly futile and a waste of time. They declared that it had been abundantly demonstrated that no tariff bill could possibly be passed this session. On the contrary it was urged that the bill now had reached a point where by harmony of purpose and action on the part of the republicans and an abstinence from further speeches a final vote could be reached; that to abandon the bill now would be to place the responsibility for the failure of the tariff revision on the republican party. A vote was finally taken which resulted in a large majority in favor of going on for another day with the bill.

### More Braidwood Victims.

**BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Feb. 20.—**Six new names are added to the list of killed in the mine disaster, making eighty in all. It is feared the number may reach one hundred. It will take a month to recover the bodies.

**BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Feb. 20.—**At 1 o'clock this morning the pump at the Diamond mine broke down, but were repaired and started to work at 7 a. m. At 11 p. m. the water has been lowered 65 feet in the main as well as the other shaft. Two are now working and the other is being put to work as fast as possible. There is

a great deficiency in steam power, there not being enough steam to run all the pumps and hoist cars. The Chicago & Alton railroad company has placed a locomotive at the disposal of the coal company for making steam.

### Railroaders in Conclave.

**NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—**The passenger agents accomplished nothing to day, owing to the sickness of Commissioner Fink. The Times says a number of managers of western roads and of general freight agents arrived in the city yesterday, and had a preliminary meeting to arrange details for meeting at Commissioner Fink's office to-day. While there are rumors of cutting rates, and rebate allowances to shippers east and west, it was announced that these rumors were very much exaggerated, and that there was comparatively no trouble in the pool.

### Rustlers of a Bad Sort.

**DENVER, Col., Feb. 20.—**The Tribune's Santa Fe special says: Capt. Alonzo broke up a nest of cattle thieves at Lamesa, arresting three rustlers and killing Eugenas, a desperado who refused to surrender. Capt. Van Fattine's company is still after Kinney's band. Other military companies have been ordered out to scout in Socorro and Valencia counties. The rustlers are already taking the alarm and fleeing from the territory in large numbers.

### Why He Stays Away.

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—**It now seems probable that Frank B. Hoff, the well known lawyer of this city, who left home for the east on the 10th, and has since been missing, is a defaulter. It appears that Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, is at work upon the case, and that Hoff is short about \$15,000. Hoff has left the country, and his wife and three children here are said to be in straitened circumstances.

### Smashed Freight Cars.

**CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—**The Inter-Ocean's Fort Wayne special says: A freight train on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, broke in two on a rather heavy downgrade, and the rear portion came down at a high rate of speed and crushed into the others, wrecking the cabooses and the other cars, and setting the wreck on fire. John Mehan, Fort Wayne, and L. H. Turner, of Floral, Ill., were burned to death.

### Why Did She Do It?

**St. Louis, Feb. 20.—**A shocking tragedy occurred at Springfield, Mo., yesterday. Mrs. Tillie Schondia, the young wife of Frank Schondia, a cigar maker during the absence of her husband shot her three months old baby through the head with a 44-calibre pistol, and fired another ball from the same weapon into her own head. Cause unknown.

### Children Burned.

**BRACKETT, Tex., Feb. 20.—**By an explosion of a kerosene lamp in a farm house twelve miles from here two children, aged two and seven years, were burned to death. Mrs. McDonald, their mother, was compelled to witness the scene of death of her children, the flames having cut her off from the children's room.

### More Brains for the Room.

**St. Paul, Feb. 20.—**Hugh McIlroney and Wm. LeMoine passed through the city last night on their way west, where they have made extensive investments, and propose adding more brains and money to the booming of the north west.

### The Cantonment Sold to Eastern Men.

**MANDAN, Feb. 20.—**The cantonment at the Little Missouri has been purchased by Frank D. Moore in the interest of eastern capitalists, who will at once transform it into an attractive summer resort.

### A Pious Forger.

**FULTON, N. Y., Feb. 20.—**Jno. W. Lyon, who has been conducting free Methodist meetings, has been arrested on a charge of forgery.

### The Girly Girl.

The girly girl, says the Philadelphia Progress, is the truest girl. She is what she seems and not a sham and a pretense. The slangy girl has a hard job of it not to forget character. The boy girl and the rapid girl are likewise wearers of masks. The girly girl never bothers about woman's rights and woman's wrongs. She would not be a boy and grow up into a man and vote and go away to war and puzzle her brain about stocks for a kingdom. She knows nothing about business, and does not want to know anything about it. Her aim is to marry some good fellow and make him a good wife, and she generally succeeds in doing both. She delights in her dress and everything that is pretty, and is not ashamed to own that she does. She is pleased when she is admired, and lets you see that she is. She is a female from the top of her head to the end of her toes, and if you try to draw her into the discussion of dry themes she tells you squarely that the conversation does not suit her. She is the personification of frankness. There is not a particle of humbug in her composition. Here is health to the girly girl. May her numbers never grow less—is the prayer of every manly man.

### The Blizzard Defined.

In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent the Jamestown Capital defines a blizzard as follows: A blizzard is a rather hurried zephyr from Fargo that smells of Dakota bananas and hades in about equal proportions. It is full of health and invigorates the feeble wonderfully. In fact we have never seen an invalid sniff one that he didn't cant like a gazelle after its fleeing perfumes. During its three days' continuance the landscape is at times slightly clouded by patent process snowflakes, but it all comes back shortly as fresh as a mountain top—a very high one—and people get out of the snow drift to see the sun rise, feeling mighty glad that they are here. Without the blizzard this country would be no better than any other. Like eating tomatoes, it takes a little practice to appreciate a blizzard with ecstasy, but the love comes sooner or later. Very few men who have taken in twenty or thirty years' blizzards ever leave the country unless blown out or transported for grand larceny. The

### IMPORTANT.

**To Owners of Lots in the Townsite of Clarke.**

I have arranged with the Northern Pacific railroad company to immediately plat 120 acres of the Clarke farm for the townsite of Menoken, to be sold for our joint benefit. The necessary side tracks and station buildings are to be at once erected. By materially changing the plat of Clarke, that townsite can be used in part in laying out Menoken, and I will be glad to do this on a basis of fairness to all parties in interest. To adapt the plat of Clarke to that agreed upon for Menoken will require a re-survey and the vacating of thirty-five feet fronting the railroad, as the lots are laid out within fifteen feet of the right of way, and fifty feet space is required. Other lots must be vacated to admit of alleys, none having been provided in the present plat of Clarke.

I would therefore propose that owners of lots in Clarke execute deeds for the same to me, and leave them with McKenzie & Willcox, Bismarck, and as soon as the new town is platted and scheduled ready to sell, they can select lots in Menoken at the schedule prices and I will accept the amounts they paid for lots in Clarke, with 10 per cent. interest added, in payment upon the lots they may select in Menoken; or will pay them that amount in cash, at their option.

This offer is made conditioned upon its acceptance by all lot-holders in Clarke, and that the arrangement can be promptly effected, as the engineers will begin the survey for Menoken this week.

Deeds left with McKenzie & Willcox will be held in the interest of grantees until I comply with my part of this proposition.

If this arrangement cannot be promptly brought about, we will be obliged to lay out the new town to the east of the Clarke townsite.

S. G. MAGILL.

Bismarck, February 20th.

### Popular Paper House.

It is indeed surprising to note the development of the city of Minneapolis during the past five years, and to see how its importance is being recognized by the various manufacturing and wholesale firms of the United States. Only recently the great type foundry of Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, have seen fit to establish a branch at Minneapolis, in preference to St. Paul. Every merchant and printer in the Northwest, who has met the smiling countenance of Mr. C. E. Andrews, will remember that the Bradner, Smith paper company is also represented in Minneapolis, as well as St. Paul. This is one of the most extensive paper houses in the world. Parties who have visited Chicago will doubtless remember their palatial building on Monroe street, a far where the old postoffice building was located, but which is now the First National bank. This company has also a branch house at Milwaukee, but the growth of the Northwest has made the Minneapolis institution one of their best paying houses. This may be attributable, in a measure, however, to the superior quality of paper manufactured by them. They have mills at Rockton, Ill.; Monticello, Ind.; Three Rivers, Mich.; Marquette, Wis.; and Menomonee, Mich. They make a specialty of plain board and tarred felt, and builders along the line are not slow to recognize the merits of this house. It might be added that the popularity of the house is only equalled by that of the northwestern "run net," Mr. Andrews.

### Up the Line.

Benton wants to incorporate. Missoula county has 51,855 acres of land on which there are improvements. Weaverville is now known only to history. Leesburg is the name of the town.

During the recent cold snap at Butte, the ground was frozen to the depth of nearly five feet.

A pilgrim at Missoula hit a stage driver with a whisky glass a few nights ago, and it wasn't more than two minutes before he wished himself back in the stables.

It is estimated by North Pacific officials that 125 additional locomotives, 100 passenger, baggage and express cars, and 2,000 freight cars, will be required for the year 1889.

**Helena Independent:** On the summit west of Missoula, the snow is over two feet deep, and on the Jocko, eight miles west, the grass is starting during the warm weather. There is no snow there now, and the cattle are all fat.

An Indian murderer in jail at the Flathead mission, M. T., made a bold dash for freedom a few days ago. He succeeded in getting away, he was in the woods, but the ground being wet, he froze his legs to his knees. About 9 o'clock in the evening, he returned to the lodge and gave himself up.

It is reported that a number of persons were frozen along the Oregon Short Line during the late cold spell. There has been great loss of live stock along that line. The thermometer for three days indicated forty-six degrees below zero.

**Mrs. Pete Lauzon** was drunk and concide and not having the regular means at hand she tore off a portion of her dress and suspended herself from the ceiling. The jailer got around in time to save her life.

A letter received from Maiden by one of our citizens, says the Benton River Press states that by order of the war has been cut down so as to leave Maiden and a large portion of Warm Spring mining district a part of the public domain, open to settlement, etc. When word to this effect was received at the camp, town lot jumping was at once begun, and there were pretty lively times there for a while. A considerable portion of the town has been located as a placer town, we understand, and any amount of trouble and litigation is likely to ensue.







## The Bismarck Tribune

## INGALLS' ELOQUENCE.

## Speech of Senator Ingalls on the Death of Senator Hill.

The speech of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, on the death of Ben Hill, is attracting much attention. The TRIBUNE reproduces it as an evidence that oratory is not a lost art, and as a model to paleunists:

Ben Hill has gone to the undiscovered country.

Whether his journey thither was but one step across an imperceptible frontier, or whether an interminable ocean, black, unlighted, and voiceless, stretches between these earthly coasts and those invisible shores—we do not know.

Whether on that August morning after death he saw a more glorious sun rise with unimagined splendor above a celestial horizon, or whether his apathetic and unconscious ashes slept in cold obstruction and insensible oblivion—we know not.

Whether his strong and subtle energies found instant exercise in another form, whether his dexterous and disciplined faculties are now contending in a higher sphere than ours for supremacy, or whether his powers were dissipated and scattered with his parting breath—we do not know.

Whether his passions, ambitions, and affections still sway, attract, and impel, whether he remembers us as we remember him—we do not know.

These are the unsolved, the insoluble problems of mortal life and human destiny, which prompt the troubled patriarch to ask that momentous question for which the centuries have given no answer—"If a man die, shall he live again?"

Every man is the centre of a circle whose fatal circumference he cannot pass. Within its narrow confines he is potent, beyond it he is perishes; and if immortality is a splendid but delusive dream, if the incompleteness of every career, even the longest and most fortunate, is not supplemented and perfected after its termination here, then he who dreads to die should fear to live, for life is a tragedy more desolate and inexplicable than death.

Of all the dead whose obsequies we have passed to solemnize in this chamber, I recall no one whose untimely fate seems so lamentable and yet so rich in prophecy as that of Senator Hill. He had reached the meridian of his life as frequently falls to the lot of men. He had lived upon the big plateau of middle life, in that serene atmosphere where contention no longer assails, where the clamorous passions no more distract, and where the conditions are most favorable for noble and enduring achievements. His upward path had been through stormy adversity and contention, such as frequently falls to the lot of men. He had not without the tendency to meditation, reflection, and introspection which accompanies genius, his temperament was paucistic. He was competitive and unpeaceful. He was born a polemic and controversialist, intellectually pugnaive and combative, so that he was impelled to defend any position that might be assailed, or to attack any position that might be intrenched, not because the defense or the assault were essential, but because the positions were maintained, and that those who held them became by that fact alone his adversaries. This tendency of his mind frequently falls to the lot of men. He was rather than planetary, and flashed with irregular splendor rather than shone with steady and penetrating rays. His advocacy of any cause was fearless to the verge of temerity. He appeared to be indifferent to applause or censure for their own sake. He accepted intrepidly any conclusion that he reached without inquiring whether they were politic or expedient.

To such a spirit partisanship was unavoidable, but with Senator Hill it did not degenerate into bigotry. He was capable of broad generosity, and extended to his opponents the same reserved order which he demanded for himself. His oratory was impetuous and devoid of artifice. He was not a posturer or phrasemonger. He was too intense, too earnest, to employ the cheap and paltry decorations of discourse. He never resorted to a hostile position nor approached it by stealthy parallels. He could not lay siege to an enemy, nor conquer him, but he opened trenches, and said and made the method was the charge and the onset. He was the Murex of senatorial debate. Not many men of his generation have been better equipped for parliamentary warfare than he, with his commanding presence, his sunny directness, his confidence, and his personal magnetism.

But in the maturity of his powers and his fame, with unmeasured opportunities for achievement apparently before him, with great designs unaccomplished, surrounded by the proud and affectionate solicitude of a great constituency, he paused messenger with the inevitable knock to depart. There were few scenes in history more tragic than that of a man whose life was a triumph, who had greater inducements to live, but in the long struggle against the inexorable advances of an insidious and mortal malady, he did not falter nor repine. He retreated with the aspect of a conqueror, and though he succumbed, he seemed to conquer. His sun went down at noon, but he sank amid the prophetic splendor of an eternal dawn.

With more than a hero's courage, with more than a martyr's fortitude, he waited the approach of the inevitable hour and went to the undiscovered country.

## Commissioners' Proceedings.

BISMARCK, D. T. Feb. 15, 10 a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present—John Satterland and Wm. Harmon. On motion Wm. Harmon was appointed chairman pro tem. Petition of J. H. Nicklin and fifty others residents of Burleigh county, praying for the location of a county road from Washburn to the northeast corner of section 30, township 144, range 83, by way of Conklin. Read and placed on file. It was moved and seconded that the county surveyor be instructed to proceed as soon as practicable to Washburn and locate said road as per petition on file and report to the board of county commissioners the result of his location for their consideration.

Communication from Samuel Falconer in relation to the destitute condition of certain Russian families located near Painted Woods. Read and placed on file. Moved and seconded that commissioner John Satterland proceed as soon as practicable to examine into the merits of the case and procure and furnish such relief as the circumstances of the case or cases may require.

On motion board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m., Feb. 13, 1883. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

Feb. 15, 1883, 2 p. m. Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present—John Satterland and Wm. Harmon. In the absence of E. S. Neal Wm. Harmon acted a chairman pro tem. On motion the county clerk was instructed to report for the county treasurer's semi-annual report for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1882. Also the bonded and floating indebtedness of the county. Also money paid out by the county treasurer from January 1, 1882 to Feb. 15, 1883. On motion the following bills were read and approved:

C. L. Weaver & Co., bill of August 30, 1882, 2.66  
Lumber for bridges, 1882, 33.75  
Louis Peterson, bill of Feb. 15, 1883, board and attendance furnished paper, 49.05  
C. S. Weaver & Co., bill of Oct. 30, 1882, merchandise for county jail, 70.00  
Wm. B. Bull, bill of July 1, 1883, to Feb. 1, 1883, rent of house for paper, 2.17  
Daniel Eisenberg, bill of Feb. 1, 1883, for chandise for commissioners office, 4.10  
J. T. Bigelow, bill June 10, 1882, petit juror fee, 2.10

J. P. Gannon, bill July 5, 1881, board and washing furnished John Kenny, needy poor, 57.00

J. P. Gannon, bill Jan. 2, 1881, Fed W. Head, pauper, 5.00

J. P. Gannon, bill June 18, 1881, furnished W. L. Aldrich, pauper, 15.00

Pioneer Press Co., bill Sept. 30, 1882, tax blank book, 35.00

On motion the county clerk was instructed to pay over to the county treasurer \$95.95 to be placed to the credit of the road fund, the same having been collected from C. S. Weaver & Co., on account of having been paid the amount through an error as it appears by the approval of the board of county commissioners of duplicate bills in 1882.

On motion board adjourned to meet on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

## Col. Donan on the Blizzard.

A year or two ago Col. Donan, of Fargo, wrote the following description of the blizzard. The TRIBUNE reproduces it, only adding that there have been no material changes in the general style of the blizzard since the colonel wrote:

"The liveliest zephyr of the season was that of Tuesday night. It smote all the golden harps with the fingers of a forty horse power steam thrasher. From every part of the northwest come stories of its capers. In Fargo and the valley its madcap pranks were beyond all the mathematics of a census bureau to enumerate. It howled and whistled like a thousand camp meetings of coyotes and small boys. It shrieked with the mad merriment of myriads of fiends let loose for a night of high wassail. It wailed and moaned like legions of damned spirits riding on side saddles of red hot iron. It slammed and clattered signs and doors, carried away chimneys and stray dogs, and sent shingles, bricks, tom-cats and loose boards scurrying like shot from a swivel gun in every direction. It shook every house in the city till the dishes on the kitchen shelves rattled as if stricken with an earthquake or an Indian agency. It flew a million knots a minute, filling the whole air thick and white with the petals of orange and plum and cherry blossoms, and drifting them in many places as high as the fences and eaves of the houses. So dense was the atmosphere with the flying flame of fragrant flint and snow, that one might have drawn a light sleigh straight to the skies; and the whole night grew hilariously, dizzily drunk on perfumes as intoxicating as sniffs from the gardens of Gaul in her bloom, or deep-drawn whiffs from the ambrosial jugs of Thomas and Jeremiah.

The tricks this riptorious breeze from Saskatchewan played on the beaux and belles of the Qui Vive club were many and hideous and wild. The dance was over. It was midnight, the hour for home-going, and for softly breathing "good-bye sweethearts." The flower-and-fragrance laden blizzard was in the height of its revel. It snorted and snickered in the faces of the young fairy princesses and their attendant knights. It snatched off their hats and hoods, and strewn them among the tree tops along the majestic Red river. It tore the knicks out of their bangs, and whisked the invisible nets that held them away to realms of eternal invisibility. It got inside their ulsters and overcoats, and made them look like balloons on a bust, or airy and inebricated hay stacks dancing the ragtime. It upset their carriages on sleigh runners, and sent them whirling over and over like squirrel cages, turning the gay occupants more somersets in a minute than could run a first class circus a whole season. Of all earthly rare and radiant maidens Fargo girls are the only ones who can turn somersets in full evening costume without making an unseemly display of even so much as shoestring on a tiny slipper toe; but a Fargo man in a pigeon tail coat, standing on his head, or in rapid revolution end over end, is too too unutterably utterly funny for use but as a frontispiece in a comic almanac, or a lay figure in a Punch and Judy show.

But the worst damage done by this playful outburst of the Kamschatkan Zeus was to the fruit crop of the Dakota Garden of the Gods. It is estimated that, next morning, within a radius of seventy-five miles of Fargo, at least 9,500,500,500,500,500 barrels of oranges, bananas, plantains, pomegranates, pineapples and huckleberries lay strewn in luscious ruin beneath the tree. In Mayor Chapin's 10,000 acre orchard just north of the city, the ground was covered a foot deep on a level with oranges averaging six inches in diameter. To gather them was impossible without importing more laborers than the North Pacific and Manitoba railroads could transport before the next one-fourth of July. So, after a consultation with Colonel Morton, O. W. Bennett, A. C. Bachelor, D. B. Durbin, Charley Abbott, Mayor Bruns, of Moorhead, and other eminent fruit growers and fine stock raisers, his honor decided to turn into this gorgeous banqueting place 100,000 of his native-bred Dakota hogs. These tropical fruit fattened animals of a character and quality to be found in no other country beneath, or above, the sun. When full grown they are about the size of Egyptian hippopotami or two horned rhinoceroses, and weigh upon an average 25,000 pounds, or twelve and a half tons, each. One ham is composed of the most delicate buffalo meat, and the other of the finest sugar-cured bacon. One shoulder consists of delicious venison and the other is made up of the most savory mountain-sheep flesh. The breast on one side is that of a fat juicy wild turkey, and on the other of canvas-back duck fresh from the meadows of wild celery. Inside, where common swine are full of gizzards and sausage-covers and such uninviting material, these rare Dakota porkers are stuffed with exquisitely seasoned sausages, plum puddings and apple sauce; and their heads are curiously wrought jewel-caskets of bone filled with almonds, raisins and Vachon's rarest confectiory. Their tusks are of the costliest ivory, often tipped with pure Dakota gold and twenty pounds of daintiest knife-handle and card case material is frequently obtained from a single masculine porcine quadruped. The tails, which are sold throughout the country for Christmas whips and whistles, and the ears are in great demand for silk purses for riding presents to popular preachers and editors.

The wind Tuesday night would have been a remarkable blow in any other country except Dakota. The weather now is beautiful and lovely as an angel's dream of Paradise.

Last Saturday Policeman Harper picked up a drunken man who was trying to make his way out of the street in front of the Troy laundry on Third street, probably just in time to save his life. His hands were found to be badly frozen. The man is a well known disreputable character of the city, and picks up a livelihood by doing odd chores around the city.

He was brought into court yesterday morning and fined \$7 and costs, which he paid.

## WASHINGTON.

## INTERNAL TAXATION DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

## Gen. Hazen Determined to Have an Investigation of Charges Made Against His Department—Other News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Kelly, from the committee on ways and means, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to reduce internal revenue taxation.

Morrison demanded a second, and Springer raised the point of order that the bill had not been before the committee on ways and means, and therefore that it was beyond the power of that committee to move to suspend the rules and put it on its passage. The speaker overruled the point of order and the motion was seconded, 139 to 63.

Tucker, of Va., inquired whether Kelly would admit an amendment to abolish entirely on tobacco.

Kelly replied that the gentleman knew the speaker must decide that an amendment could not be admitted. In support of his motion Kelly said every line of the bill presented had received the approval of the senate and the committee which he represented. Therefore he believed that while doubt and uncertainty might prevail as to tariff legislation, there was an opportunity offered to mitigate our excessive revenue to the extent of \$40,000,000. It was yet probable that the two houses might be brought to an agreement on the tariff bill.

Morrison said the people were paying into the treasury \$80,000,000 of import tax under war rates, and twice \$80,000,000 in bounties to manufacturers. The internal revenue had been reduced one-half, and to-day, twenty years after the war, import taxes remained at what they were then. Notwithstanding this, there was a bill brought to relieve the banking capital of the country and the tobacco growers at the expense of the people. It was offered here in order to give a quid of tobacco to some people, with every likelihood of their biting a bait.

Dunnell said the house was now face to face with a policy declared in New York in October prior to the meeting of congress. That reduction of revenue must come from internal revenue, and from that alone must it come, and the house was going on writing history for this congress to that effect.

McKinley asserted that the surplus revenue in the treasury could be with safety reduced \$60,000,000. Everyone admits that whether the tariff were revised or not this internal revenue must be reduced. There is no statesmanship here, there is no business sense in saying that because we have not finished the tariff bill we shall not relieve ourselves of this burden of internal taxation which everybody admits ought to be, and in time will be removed. The house called the attention of the country to the spectacle presented to-day and for the last month. Day and night the house has been discussing the tariff bill, and now comes back the same old proposition of last session. The old scapegoat which had been expected to bear the services of the republican party into the wilderness. [Laughter.] That party has gone before the country with that proposition, but the people had thrown its bank checks in its face, burnt its matches and broken its bottles of "Ready Relief" over its head. Let the republican party go before the country, if it dared, with this bill in answer to the demand made at the last election for relief from taxation.

Hatch criticised the bill as relieving capital but not taking any burden of taxation off from the labor of the country. Blackburn said if this internal revenue bill were passed it was a chance for the tariff revision. Gentlemen might as well admit the fact and play with open hands. Carlisle contended that when congress touched internal revenue it ought to do it entirely, and thereby get rid of the horde of office-holders now required to enforce the law.

Brown opposed the pending bill because it proposed to make a reduction of \$21,000,000 on the tax on tobacco, while the duty on sugar remained undiminished. Kasson advocated the motion. If he thought the passage of the bill would have one feather's weight to prevent the revision of the tariff he would stand here and oppose it. He was for reducing internal taxation, and he was for reducing the tariff if he could not get both.

## HAZEN DEMANDS INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Gen. Hazen has addressed a letter to the secretary of war asking that the president request the senate to appoint a committee of its members to investigate the charges against this department by the senate. The secretary of war in his reply says: "The duty of this department is to administer properly the laws pertaining to it as they are, and to use if necessary the means prescribed by law to ascertain whether or not imputations like those in question are well founded. I agree with you that an investigation of the truth of the imputations must be had. I can not concur in your views of the propriety of this department appealing to the senate direct. It is provided by article 115, section 1342, revised statutes, that a court of inquiry to examine into the nature of any transaction, or accusation, or imputation against any officer or soldier, may be ordered by the president or by any commanding officer, but the reason stated that a court of inquiry shall never be ordered by any commanding officer except upon the demand of the officer or soldier whose conduct is to be inquired into. In case, therefore, that the count of inquiry is not asked for to investigate and report upon any matter which may be laid before it impugning the official fidelity of officers engaged in the performance of their duties of your bureau, I shall feel it my duty to address the president to appoint a court for that purpose. Referring to your request that your letter of yesterday may be given to the press you have my assent to its publication, accompanied by this."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The secretary of war late this afternoon received the following communication:

To the Honorable the Secretary of War: Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. The motive of the chief signal officer in

asking for an official investigation is very clear. The bills are pending before the legislative branch of the government, one favored by the secretary of war as I understand his annual report, and his letter of the 17th inst., and one favored by me. Assertions have been made in the public press that are false, and make difficult a fair discussion of the merits of the proposition involved. It has not seemed proper to the chief signal officer to ask for a court of inquiry because he desires a fuller investigation than such a court can give. He is surprised to learn that any one familiar with the series of charges, or with their true character, should deem any inquiry necessary except for the information of the public, and he is sure that congressional investigation is best adapted to that end. The chief signal officer is as determined that a fair investigation of his bureau shall be had as any one can be, and he has thus formerly expressed his desire as to what means shall be employed. The chief signal officer is also surprised that the secretary should understand him as saying that he feels that justice may not be done him by a court of inquiry. He said that he desired justice for his bureau and himself, and the text of his letter shows him as saying that the desired end could not be obtained by a court of inquiry. He meant simply that an investigation by such a tribunal could not be thorough enough to accomplish what he believes all friends of the service desire. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed] W. B. HAZEN, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A.

## At Yankton.

YANKTON, Feb. 17.—Several important council bills passed the house yesterday, among them the bill to refund the railroad debt of Yankton county, a matter of national reputation in connection with the alleged effort of Yankton county to repudiate the debt. The passage of the bill removes Senator Hale's objections to division and admission. Most of the council appropriation bills passed the house, namely: to provide funds for the Spearfish normal school; to provide funds to complete the Vermillion university; to provide funds for the Grand Forks territorial university; to provide funds for the construction of a wing for the Yankton insane asylum; to provide funds for maintaining the insane asylum.

House bills to provide for locating the North Dakota penitentiary at Bismarck, and appropriating \$50,000 for its construction.

The council bill for the penitentiary at Fargo has been made a special order for Thursday. Council bill to create the counties of Brown, McCauley, Edgerton and Iman from Brown county passed the council. The following passed the council: That a committee of three members of the council be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report a bill forthwith, providing for a constitutional convention for that part of Dakota territory south of the 46th parallel of latitude, and for the necessary measures to carry the same into effect.

Bills will be introduced Monday to move the capital to Pierre, to Mitchell, and to Fort Snelling. There seems to be no life in the scheme to move it to Huron, and other towns are putting forward claims.

YANKTON, Feb. 19.—Twenty-three new bills to-day. The most important were: By Jackson, to establish a Dakota school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls. By Jerauld, to create the office of attorney-general, and providing for his appointment.

By Dewey, to protect school lands and improvements from injury and despoliation. By Nickles, to authorize the establishment of an asylum for the insane at Jamestown, and provide funds therefor. Bills were introduced creating Benson, Nickles, Harvey and Towner counties, in North Dakota.

The following council bills passed the council: To prohibit the importation of Cherokee and Texas cattle. In the house the bills passed were local and unimportant. There was a strong contest in the house over the McCallister house bill reducing exemption, and it was passed by a vote 12 to 11. The bill reduces personal property exemption from \$150 to \$500, and repeals the section providing for specified alternative. The section repealed by the act permits the debtor to select in lieu of other exemptions allowed \$500 worth of books and musical instruments, and \$500 worth of household and kitchen furniture. The bill provides that the modification shall not apply to debts contracted prior to the approval of the proposed law. Another tax bill which will come up in the house to-morrow as a special order, introduced by Mr. Thompson, of Minneapolis, county, is assessed for taxes the same as private individuals; it is similar in effect to other proposed measures on the subject and will probably meet defeat. Nothing new was developed in the capital removal matter, but the indications now are that both railroads will draw out of the fight, proposing not to disturb the capital just now.

## Excessive Wetness.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—The river at Eugene, Ind., is gorged with ice and warning has been sent down along the line to look out for a big flood. The most danger lies in the breaking away in the ice above, which will undoubtedly create consternation on the river bottoms. At Logansport the Wabash threatens to inundate the business part of town. A special telegraph from Jeffersonville, Ind., says five-sixths of the city is under water, and the desolation and misery of seven thousand people beggars description. Fifty houses have been turned over and are floating down towards the falls, with no possible hopes of saving them.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The bridge of the R. W. & O. railroad over Eighteen mile creek is carried away by freshets. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The weather is mild, and ice and snow melting causes a heavy flow. First, Second, Third, Eighth and Thirteenth wards are inundated. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road bridge, entering the city, may succumb any moment. Lands in the vicinity of the track are under three feet of water, but by the giving away of the dam the water has lowered and buildings are again inhabited. A large number of drowned pigs, geese and other animals are scattered over the track. No trains have run on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia road since yesterday evening. The Elk street crossing of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern is under three feet of water.

## Cost of the Toledo Flood.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—The Blade this afternoon published a summary of damages

inflicted by the floods, showing the aggregate to be much less than was believed to be the case yesterday. The largest portion of loss is on bridges and docks. It will cost \$80,000 to repair the bridges, \$25,000 to put the middle ground in as good shape as before the flood, and about \$10,000 to repair the docks. Losses on merchandise, including logs and lumber, are relatively small and will not exceed, as it is thought, \$15,000. The expenses of moving goods to places of safety is not a serious item, and will aggregate \$4,000 or \$5,000.

## Brisbin on the Death of Custer.

MILES CITY, Mont., Feb. 19.—Gen. James S. Brisbin lectured at Billings Saturday. In the course of his lecture he referred to the Custer massacre, and said that General Custer had obeyed his instructions from General Terry, it was probable that he and his command could be living to-day. The death of Custer and his men was a useless and unnecessary sacrifice, brought on by Custer's desire for glory and promotion. He read documents to prove his position, and exonerated Reno from all blame in the battle of the Little Big Horn. As Gen. Brisbin was the next cavalry officer in rank to Custer, and succeeded Custer when he fell, his remarks produced a great sensation.

## An Abundance of Relief.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—The executive committee of the relief committee, at a meeting late this afternoon, issued the following circular:

Rooms of Relief Committee, Cincinnati, O., Feb. 19th.—The relief committee of the chamber of commerce and common council desire to thank their friends in other places, who have so generously come forward with subscriptions for the sufferers by the flood, and announce that having resolved in the beginning to use all funds derived from abroad only in relieving our neighboring cities and towns, and that we have all we can use judiciously for such purpose. [Signed] M. E. INGALLS, Chairman.

## The Western Union.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the directors of the Western Union telegraph company to-day President Green made a report. The company has taken full possession of the Mutual Union company's lines under a lease made a week ago. There was a formal notification of the lease. Dr. Green said to a reporter: The rumor circulated that we failed to carry the lease into effect is without foundation in fact. I may say positively that we have now fully accomplished our bargain with the Mutual Union, and there is no legal proceedings that can render the lease null and void.

## Was the Newhall Fired by a Tramp?

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—A new theory was advanced to-day regarding the cause of the Newhall fire. Tuesday last the body of a tall man was found under the sidewalk, burned beyond recognition. The body was discovered by laborers shoveling coal. It is said now that tramps were in the habit of sneaking in the coal cellar for nights' lodging. The engineer of the hotel states that he discovered tramps several times in the basement—one time a big burly fellow smoking a pipe right near the base of the elevator shaft. It is believed by some that fire might have been caused by tramps.

## Butler Addresses the Convicts.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Gov. Butler and the executive council prison commission visited the state prison to-day. The governor addressed the prisoners. He said: "I did not remove the old warden on account of anything he did to you, because I always heard you side and took care not to hear our side until I got ready to hear him. But before I got ready to hear him he had done some things in disobedience to my orders which caused me to remove him."

## The Sufferers at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—The board of trade relief committee in addition to its local work will distribute any funds or supplies that may be sent from abroad for the sufferers by the floods outside of the city limits, on the Ohio river. Their needs are great and urgent and it is desirable to meet them promptly.

## Water at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—The river now marks 33 feet 4 inches in gauge, eight inches below the danger line. The water is flooding country in the interior. There are breaks in the levee at Trotter's Landing, eight-five miles below Memphis, and at Fryer's Point, Miss.

## Minnesota Railway Law.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 19.—The special committee on a railroad law has unanimously reported a bill similar to the Iowa law in regard to the control of rates and traffic in the state. The chances are in favor of its passage.

## Knitting Mill Burned.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Feb. 19.—Valentine's knitting mill is burned. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$80,000.

## Jintown Journalism.

Another revolution has occurred in Jintown journalism. The Capital has hired a "funny man," and as the tone of the Alert is more devout than formerly the TRIBUNE infers that McClure has bounced his humorist and mounted the tripod himself. Mr. McClure is the only regularly accredited George Wash in his valley, and his moral sensibilities have been greatly shocked by the contemplation of the inequities of Bismarck and Fargo. Here is the good man's observations on the efforts of Bismarck to get a place to entertain disorderly "detectives" and other Jintown riff-raff who come to Bismarck to "have a drink."

Now there is a dispute as to whether Fargo or Bismarck shall have the penitentiary. Better give them both one. It is hard to say which is the wickedest place.

The Capital is developing unnatural levity. In view of the retirement of Mr. McClure and his newspaper from the vanities of the world the Capital doubtless feels that it is its duty to try to maintain the reputation of the town for sprightly journalism, even at the risk of exposing its real awkwardness. The dullness of the Alert in the absence of its hired

funny man is equaled only by the brilliancy of the Capital in the absence of Mr. Burke. The Capital, however, has its say on the penitentiary subject, and it is herewith presented:

Bismarck is not slow to recognize its needs. It asks for a territorial penitentiary. This is as it should be. Where the hard citizens are, there should the iron bars be also.

## Local Splinters.

Clean off your walks. The city of Steele is not without hope of getting the capital.

Mandan whisky is highly extolled by certain Bismarckers who were out sleigh riding Sunday.

Harmon, Maratta & McLean have for sale over 300 lots of Lambert's addition to Spiritwood, Stutsman county, D. T.

Dr. Eastwood is giving all his news items to the Herald. The doctor will hang out his professional shingle next week.

Cyrus Thompson and wife, of Billings, are in the city visiting relatives. Mr. Thompson has done well in Billings, not only with his store business, but in real estate operations.

L. B. Smith has a stove in the store that is such a powerful heater it melts the windows out and scorches the siding on the Sheridan house. This is a verbatim statement of Mr. Smith's.

A subscriber writes: "Change the address of my paper from Painted Woods to Reed, D. T. Boom her up! Burleigh county dirt is as good as anything you can talk about in your paper." The TRIBUNE will continue to boom.

The testimony of old-timers, who know what they are talking about, is that there is every reason to anticipate a tremendous overflow of the Big Muddy when the melted snow and ice of the upper country comes down in the spring.

Mr. E. J. Boe, whose left arm was badly shattered by the accidental discharge of a shotgun last fall while he was hunting up in the Painted Woods country, is now employed at the Pacific hotel. The wounded arm will always be crippled.

Manager Draper informs the TRIBUNE that he is authorized to transmit free messages offering relief to sufferers from floods in the Ohio valley. Transfer of money can be made by telegraph through banks, no charge being made for telegraphic service.

The Herald, which is generally correct in matters of news when it isn't dead wrong, recently reported that there was some discussion among the Russian Jews of the Painted Woods country. The TRIBUNE has unimpeachable authority for the statement that there is no suffering what-ever.

A young man in this city recently received a letter announcing the death of a wealthy uncle, who, the letter stated, had left him an immense number of shekels. The young man in question is very modest, and he will blush immoderately when he sees this item. His name is withheld for obvious reasons.

A buffalo hunter yesterday who had just come in from the range, says the hunters have nearly all left on account of the terribly cold weather. The snow has been too deep to do any thing. Furthermore, the buffalo is too scarce to hunt in the Indian reservation. He says there is hardly a man but has been frozen more or less.

Notwithstanding the fact that the TRIBUNE has a large and thoroughly trained corps of able journalists constantly skirmishing for locals, it occasionally misses a bright bit of home news, that ought to have gone on record. This is mortifying. The people of this community are respectfully requested to confide more in the reporters.

Tommy Levard and Dan Cooley, the two well-known comedians arrived Sunday from the west. Messrs. Levard and Cooley are organizing a minstrel party to play through Colorado. They are waiting here for a party of fourteen to arrive, which they have engaged to partly fill their number. Others expected from other parts of the country. They expect their troupe to number about twenty-two.

There is in Bismarck a young man lately from the east, who when he writes home, always encloses his letters in a large envelope, and sends them to Jamestown, where a friend remains them to the post-office address of the young man's parents. The young man in question says he has "great expectations," and if "the old man" knew he was in such a wicked town as Bismarck it would "raise the devil with him." The TRIBUNE would suppress this item but for the fact that it knows the Alert and the Capital will be glad to copy it for the purpose of "getting even" with the TRIBUNE.

Mr. W. B. Shultz, night clerk at the Sheridan, has a homestead claim down near Steele, on which, in compliance with the requirements of the law, he has erected a country, at an expense more or less fabulous. He is advised that a presumptuous tenderfoot has been seen hovering about in its vicinity, evidently meditating a seizure of the entire estate. Mr. Shultz has therefore decided to go to Steele and superintend the defense of his property in person. He will take with him an immense horse, mounted on wheels. The muzzle of the piece will be pointed through the window of the villa aforesaid, and the eagle eye of the sanguinary Sheridan house rustler will be kept peeled for invaders. At intervals between cannonading will be while away by the martial strains of a fifty-cent mouth organ, on which instrument Mr. Shultz is an accomplished player.







